The Oregon Negotlations.

The intelligence which we have already given, that the negotiations between England and the United States, on the Oregon question, had been re-opened by Mr. Pakenham, is confirmed by the accounts and inferences received, both from London, by the last steamer, as well as by every letter from Washington. Doubts may be thrown over the statement, but we have the strongest reason for believing that

it is substantially correct.

The remarks and inferences on the subject, published in the London and other English journals, and received by the last steamer, all concur with the information we have already given relative to

Immediately after the termination of the negotiation, and the withdrawal by Mr. Buchanan of his proposition of the 49th parallel, the whole of the correspondence between Mr Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan, was sent by Mr. Pakenham to Lord Aberdeen. By some delay on the part of the American Government, the same intelligence was not sent so early to Mr. McLane, in London. Hence the awkwardness which he experienced when called upon by the British Government, and the dissatisfaction which he expressed in certain letters to the United States, which were alluded to in various newspapers at the time. On the arrival, however, of the instructions to Mr. McLane, he re-opened the question with the British Government, ecquainting them with the pacific disposition of the Government of, this country, and their wish to be furnished with a fresh proposition through the British minister at Washington. The various cabinet councils held in the months of August and September last, in London, had reference to this question, and to these negotiations, as much as to the opening of the ports.

The matter is now at Washington, and the statements which we have already given of several interviews having taken place between Mr. Pakenham and the American Secretary of State, are correct. At these interviews, more than a week ago, which were informal in their nature, the parties merely compared opinions and endeavored to find out what new terms might be treated upon, and how the correspondence would commence. correspondence was re-opened again, according to the best information, on Wednesday or Thursday last. Of this there can be no doubt, for the source of our information is connected with the British embassy in this country, and not with the President's Cabinet.

It is true that a few days ago, on the first publica tion of the intelligence in our columns, severa members of Congress called on the Secretary of State, making the enquiry whether such negotiations were re-opened; but at that time nothing official between the two functionaries had taken place; and if there had, the announcement would not have been made by authority, until the termination—not even by the "organ," leaky as it is, if it should speak on the subject.

We are positive, therefore, of the accuracy of our information on the subject of the re-opening of the negotiations by Mr. Pakenham, under instructions lately received by him from Lord Aberdeen; and the probability is, that a new principle of compromise will now be agreed upon between the two governments, and the question will be settled in less than three months, unless, indeed, the opening of negotiations with Mexico, about California, have some indirect effect upon the question of Oregon.

In the mean time, while the negotiation is going on quietly at Washington, sub rosa, the war of words among the press and politicians of both coun tries, and the general panie in commercial affairs, goes shead with great force and momentum. Who wants his head broken?

CABINET CHANGES -- We have received intima tions from so many different quarters, and from the highest sources, respecting proposed changes in the Cabinet, that we are constrained to give them some faith and belief; but to what extent, we are yet too much in the dark to know.

It is stated with the utmost confidence by those who ought to know, that Mr. Walker wishes to become a candidate for the United States Supreme Court, and that as soon as the Cabinet can be reorganized to suit the wishes of the President, Mr. Walker will be nominated by the President for that high office. Another rumor is, the entire recon- ecutive, and so he now acknowledges. struction of the other portion of the Cabinet, h sending Mr. Buchanan to Paris, the introduction of Mr. Marcy to the Treasury, the appointment of Mr. Calhoun as Secretary of State, and Mr. Benton as Secretary of War.

These rumors, however, seem extremely contra dictory and repulsive to each other Mr. Buchanan's position in the Cabinet is very strong, and the talent which he has exhibited thus far in the Oregon negotiation, shows him to be eminently qualified for the post he holds. He has also a prospect of finishing the Oregon business, and accomplishing a masterly negotiation with Mexico. We are disposed, therefore, to doubt the accuracy of the rumor of his being sent as Minister to Paris.

Again, the introduction of Mr. Calboun and Mr. Benton, who are rivals, competitors, and personal enemies, into the same Cabinet, would seem to be almost an impossibility. There may be a correspondence between the President and Mr. Calhoun on a variety of subjects other than the recomposition of the Cabinet; but we shall certainly wait for further and more positive information, and that from undoubted quarters, before we can credit all the changes that have been indicated.

OREGON MISSION AT WASHINGTON.-There are four distinguished citizens of the Oregon Territory now at Washington-Messrs. White, Brown, Saxton, and another whose name we have not heard. Mr. White is a delegate from the Provisional Government, and has published several numbers of a brief and graphic description of the Oregon Territory in the Union. The other gentlemen have also published a similar description, of greater length, in other journals.

We understand that these voyaguers left Oregon on the 1st of September last. A description of their j ourney would be very graphic and interesting, equal to any thing in the narrative of Lieutenant Fremont. We learn that they were robbed by the Pawnees and other Indians, when all their property consisted of a knile in their coat pockets, and the prospect of a thousand miles of travel before they would reach

a civilized country. Navat.-U. S. ships Columbus, Com. Biddle, and Vincennes, Capt. Paulding, were spoken in Ion. 60 E, on their way to China. The U. S. ship Constitution, Capt. Percival, sailed from Canton Sept 1 for Sandwich Islands, and was going into Manuta on the 13th.

U. S. sloop of war Boston, Commander Pendergrast, from River la Plate, was spoken on the 18th

inst., bound to Portsmouth, N. H. U. S. sloop of war Marion, from Norfolk, arrived

at Madeira Oct 29, and sailed Nov 1, for Coast of Africa. U. S. steam ship Princeton, Capt. Engle, from Norfolk, arrived at Boston on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Left Cape Henry 14th inst , at 10 P. M.; was hove to off Capes of Delaware 48 hours, in a tre mendous gale from N. E. to N. W. The P. pas 100 ceamen for frigate Cumberland. The P. took fire from her engines about 6 P. M., but the damage is

supposed to be slight. FINE TRIP OVER THE OCEAN.-The packet ship Fidelia, Capt. Hackstaff, which sailed from this port on the 17th November, was off Point Lynas at \$ o'clock on the morning of the 4th December

THE NEWS .- We were not aware till yesterday, that we were indebted to Harnden & Co. for a late English paper delivered to us on Friday evening.

Printers to Congress-Which is the Organt Now that Eitchie and Heiss, our old and kind friends and confreres, are out of the wild woods, creading on the open prairie of politicies, with the show the admiring world of office beggers and po- papers. liticians, the exact position and relationship which

"Union" hears to Mr. Polk. A few weeks ago, a shrewd correspondent of ours lifted up a bit offthe curtain,-a mere petticoat endand gave us a brief glance of the relationship of Mr. Polk and his printers, which was copied, and appeared in the " Nashville Union." On this, Mr. Ritchie, of the " Washington Union," confesses judgment, pleads guilty, with some verbal excep-tions, in the tollowing poetical, melancholy, musical method, which we have cast into blank verse, by

way of rivalling Mikon's Paradise Lost :-MONODY ON ORGANISM.

THOMAS RITCHIE THOMAS RITCHIR.
The "Nashville Union" is right.
The President of the United States
Does not "speak his edicts through the
Columns of this paper."
We have never abandoned
A single principle for him.
We have never advocated a measure
Since we came to Washington,
Which we did not approve.
Mr. Polk has never taked We have never advocated a measure
Since we came to Washington,
Which we did not approve.
Mr. Polk has never asked
Such a sacrifice at our hands;
And what is more, we would
Never have made it for him.
That the principles of the present
Administration are the same with those
Which we have uniformly supported.
Lot his message show.
That the measures which he has attempted
To cerry out are correct, is proved
By the decided voice of the whole country.
It is rarely, as the "Nashville Union" atticle
States, that we consult the executive—
Not that they are not capable
Of advising us; and not that they have not
Treated us with uniform courtesy, kindness,
And conflience. Nor is it true.
As the correspondent of the "New York
Herald" states, that we "tease
The Fresident about our editorials."
We have never "eased" him.
The Fresident has never rofused to communicate
With us in the kindest manner.
We would go further thun this,
If we had come to Washington
To hurn incense to men in power.
Facts, it is important or us to know.
We never have found any difficulty
in obtaining such as were proper
To be communicated. Take the whole
Oregon discussion from October 20th,
When he first article appeared in the "Union,"
Down to the lat of December,
The cate of the message. We found
That it was not improper to discuss
The Oregon question. And then,
Not a line, in the long series of articles
Which came out in this paper,
Was ever seen by the President,
Or may member of the cabinet,
Nor the slightest hint d opped,
By either of them,
As to the course which the "Union"
Fursued during the whole discussion.
How many overtures have been made
To us to settle in Washington,
We need not say. From what high quarters
(Then certainly the highest
in the republican party.)
We recewed the most pressing
And honorable propositions
To conduct the republican journal
At Washington in 1827, and
To continue it under the approaching
Administration of Gen. Jackson,
We need not say. From what high quarters
(The ovidence is now in our possession. Administration of Gen. Jackson,
We need not specify.
The evidence is now in our possession.
How positively we refused
The mest generous overtures
From the triends of the incoming administration—
At the last Christmas; and when
The offer was thrice made.
With what reluctance we came here
During the last spring:
How strongly our friends in Virginia
Adviced us first to visit it
For the purpose of ascertaining
From the President himself.
What were the great principles
On which this administration was to be conducted.
And a whether we could come here
Consistently with our own principles
And independence; and with what frankness
The conversation between him and ourselves
Was conducted and how truly
His acts have since corresponded with
His declarations, it is unnecessary for us
To report. Mr. Polk justly appreciates
Our position; and we should not have
The slightest objection that the whole world
Should know the true relations
Subsisting between the President
And the Washington Uniten.
this melancholy and amiable confession—equa

All this melancholy and amiable confessionto Rousseau's—is truth—God's own truth. Even the correction made of the Herald's allusion is correct. Our correspondent made a fatal mistake in saying that "Mr. Ritchie teased the President." Mr. Ritchie does no such thing-Mr. Ritchie is so much engaged in talking of himself-so much employed in perpetrating amiable egotisms-so much occupied in sounding his own praises, and explaining his own generous-hearted contradictions, that he has no time to "tease the President," or to praise him, even. He is not even the "organ" of the Exthe best proof of this fact may be seen in his past course last summer-in his utter ignorance of the views and movements of the Executive-not only on the Oregon negotiation-but on several other matters.

Mr. Ritchie is a most amiable gentleman of the old school-honorable, courteous and kind-but he is too leaky and too vain for his present position. He cannot be trusted with the secret movements of the government, either in foreign or domestic policy. He is like an old empty eider barrel, which has been in the sun for weeks-it will not hold water Yet he can be freely trusted with certain thingswith the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention as he was for forty years the residuary legatee of the tamous resolutions of '98-during his Virginia career; but that is the extent-no more. In fact Mr. Ritchte does not "burn incense to men in power He has his hands full in burning incense to himself and in correcting the errors of the "Washington scribblers." This is his duty, and for this he has been elected printer to Congress for two years, a position worth a least, at old prices, about \$150,000 per annum, with a profit of \$50,000, to be divided between him and Major General Heiss, making their net income \$25,000 a year, equal to that of the President himself-and even that of the proprietor of the New York Herald. This is independence, principles, and poetry, and pap combined. And thrice was this offered Mr. Ritchie last Christmas, as the crown was offered to Caius Julius Cæsar-but thrice it was not refused by the Cæsar of democracy.

Thus, now, the printers to Congress, by our aid, and with the supplyof reporters educated in our office, are fairly under way. Hereafter, Mr. Ritchie will stick to principles and pap, but will no more be con sidered the organ of the administration, of whos movements he can know nothing, and never could, because his head was always too full of his own eventful history. Neither will he meddle with President making for that period of time. The real intelligence of the President's movements, and of the making of Presidents, must be looked for the where-perchance in the New York Herald. Mark

Sporting Intelligence. The race over the Metarrie Course, at New Orlessegun on the 19th inst., and were adjourned on the 19th inst., in consequence of the inclemency of

and are the results of the races on the leth :

Secon Ruran - Italied to name.

Time, 4:11-4:04-4:12.

Secon Race-Preprieto: s purse \$100-mile he
A. H. Carmal's b. f. Attula Lecompte, by imp.

Glencoe, dam by Leviatha.; 4 yrs. old.

W. H. Parrot's b. f. Kate Luckett, by Monmouth Eclipse, out of shapherdess; 4 yrs. old.

Time, 1:69-2:03.

Time, 1:09 -2:03.

The Great Chrise Match.—There were two games played in New Orleans on the 10th inst, the first of which was won by Mr. Rousseau, and the second by Mr. Stanl y; next evening the tenth game was played, and won by Mr. Stanley. They now stant; Stanley 6 to Rousseau 3 games, and 1 drawn. STEAMER ARROW.—The Arrow was destroyed by fire, at Nyack, on Thursday last, while lying at her wharf. There was a small quantity of powder on board, which exploded, but no one was injured. She was burnt to the water's edge. No insurance.

TRAVEL.—The Ohio River being closed by ich there is a great amount of travel through Columbia between Wheeling and Cincinnati. A large number of extras are employed, and the stock have as much as they can well get through with

HOMANCE OF HISTORY We mentioned a short time back, the controversy waging between Commodure Stewart and the Hon. Albert Gallatin. We then remarked that "the parties who ought to bright sky above them, and rivers of pap flowing be the best acquainted with the matter, are diametri-round—that is to say, elected printers to both early opposed to each other." We notice a con-Houses-we are at last enabled to lift the veil and unuation of this controversy in one of the morning

Mr. Gallatin, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Mr. Coles, states in substance, that "he has no recollection of any such matter, viz.: the measure intended by President Madison, of not suffering the navy to go to sea, for fear of becoming a prey to the British frigates." To this letter, and the reasoning it contains, to show that no such measure was in contemplation, Com. Stewart makes a long and diffuse reply, and undertakes, as he says, " to prove to the world that we are not mistaken; that we have not been some thirty years concocting a piece of romance," &c. One of the arguments of Mr. G. it was not difficult to overthrow, and the Commodore has here brought his guns to bear with some effect, though there is too much powder and smoke-we mean he is too diffuse and wandering.

Mr. Gallatin, referring to a law of Congress, making a large appropriation for the navy, triumphantly concludes "that it cannot be supposed that Congress intended to lock up the navy, when it appropriated so large an amount for sea service." The Commodore almost annihilates the ex-Secretary on this argument, which, if reduced to plain language, is in effect as follows: "that because congress created

a navy, therefore the executive never, at an after period, conceived the idea of keeping it in port"—a manifest and palpable non sequitur.

The Commodore, after disposing of this point, though rather too verbosely, goes on to speak of Mr. Gallatin's alleged proposition to employ our ships of war in the defence of the port of New York, which, it appears that resultance and longer resultance. it appears, that gentleman no longer recollects, and refers to the batteries as sufficient defences. Here the Commodore becomes animated, and takes a wide and critical survey of all the then existing detences of the city. In commenting upon the eligible site of Barn Island, for a powerful battery, he becomes quite positical, and says—(we copy literatim et verbatim:)

comes quite poetical, and says—(we copy interation et verbation:)

"Pluce a ship under fire, on reaching that spot, Like the frigate Huzar, she will soon go to pot?"

Mr. Gallatin, it appears, had said in his letter, that "it seems impossible not to infer that the Secretary of the Navy was himself the principal obstacle to the active employment of the public ships." This seems like a sort of concession that, after all, some obstacle was interposed to their active employment, and this is the gist of the controversy. The Commodore, however, does not take advantage of this help to his side of the question; indeed, it is evident that he can arrange his guns better than his ideas, and hight better than he can write. This assertion is answered by a long and tedious correspondence, introduced upon the present correspondence, with long and windy arguments, ad nausaom.

We have given the puth. After all, the case is still somewhat obscure, and the controversy on hand threatens to make the darkness darker still, while the force of our former remark remains triumphant. "Is not bistory a romance?"

the force of our former remark remains triumphant "Is not history a romance ?"

Fashionable Intelligence

The movements in the fashionable world are increas' ing in brilliancy and splendor. The sudden rise in the price of stocks—the expansion of the banks—and the credit system, has made every body unexpectedly rich, and the exclusives are determined to enjoy their wealth before the next crash comes, which will perhaps scatter their fortunes to the wind.

Society in New York has been much improved of late by the re-rience among us of ral distinguished diplomats, who give a tone here, Washington. At the capital, Russian, French and Spanish ambassadors are the leaders of ton. The soirces and dinners of the Russian ambassador, particularly, are celebrated for the sian ambassador, particularly, are celebrated for the magnificence with which they are got up, and he galaxy of beauty, wit and intellect weich he richly furnished salons present. The British embassy, however has been composed of bachelors for some years, and has created no sensation in the world of fishion. In this metropolis, society is affected and invigorated by the consulate corps, as in Washington by the diplematique corps. The British and French consulate corps, here, are leaders of fashion, while the Russian Consul is almost unknown, and lives in obscurity. The British consulate gave a grand soirce at their elegant establishment in the lower part of the city, the other week, which was remarkable for its splendor. The rooms, brilliantly illuminated and richly and elegantly furnished, were thronged by the dide of both sexes. The expense of the whole affair probably exceeded \$3.000. The polish, mazourka, Julian's quadrilles, &c. were all danced. The conversation was agreeable and spirited, and the supper substantial and evaptuous—and the Oregen boundary settled to all intents and purposes. Queen Victoria here found a representative in a lady of surpassing levelices, whose majestic form and closest movements attracted un'versal admiration and homage. The party separated, delighted with their gontlemanly host, and charmed with each other.

The French consulate, determined not to be outdone in the splendor of entertainments by their distinguished rival, also gave a soirée last week, at their establishment in the upper regions of fashion. This was, inceed, the most recherche and choice affair of the season. Highly accomplished decorateurs had been employed, to exhaust the fertility of their tancy in adorning and beautifying; and the rooms accordingly presented a beautiful and ranciful appearance, and were lit by magnificant chandel lers, which revealed to the onchanted eye the brillancey of the congregated beauties who had assembled to impart lastre to the scene. All the most prominent and delatinmagnificence with which they are got up, and the gul-

the congregated beauties who had assembled to impart lustre to the scene. All the most prominent and distinguished artistes had also been invited, and were here assembled. Wit, grace, intellect, and particularly music, were united in this réunion. It was a delightfully gay party, and eclipsed all others in some points.

These movements will undoubtedly induce another portuen of society, whi h we alluded to a few days since, to embark on the wave of fashion, and astonish the nativas, by a series of fêtes, balls, sairées, &c. which shall surpass their prelecessors in grandeur, display, and elegance.

Theatricals.

PARK .- A fashionable and intellectual audience assen led last evening, to witness the last appearance of the Keans, and the repitition of the "Iron Chest" and "Don Casar De Bazan." The performance passed off with great eclat. Mr. and Mrs. Kean will return to this city from Philadelphia, where they go to fulfil an engage ment, on the 7th of January, when Shakspeare's Rich ard ill. will be brought out in a style of great splendor and magnificence. To morrow evening the Seguin troups make their debut in the opera of the "Bohemian Girl" They have been highly successful in their south ern tour, and return in excellent health and spirits. Their appearance will undoubtedly be hailed with de light by all lovers of music.

BOWERY THEATRE. - The entertainments last evening were for the benefit of Mr. J. P. Waldron, the treasurer the evening commenced with "Charles the Second," in which the versatile John R. Scott appeared as Captain Copp. After this, a new comedicate entitled the "Oregon stion," written by Mr. N. H. Bannister was played, and went off with roars of laughter. After this, the farce of "In Every Body's Mess" was played, and the evening closed with the laughable extravaganza of Tom and Jerry." On Monday eveni g Shakspeare's tr gedy of "Macbeth," in which Mr. Scott appears as Macbeth, will be played.

GERMAN OPERA. - The German population of this city are making strong exertions to support the opera. We understand that subscription cards have been insued, and it is probable a sufficient amount may be raised to unsure its success. The German opera is in many respects far superior to the French or Italian, but it has thus far been poorly supported by the German population. Booth is playing at Mobile.

Booto is playing at Mobile.

TEMPLETON.—The concert interded to have been given on Saturday evening at the Musical Fund Hell, Pinladelphia, by this distinguished vocalist, has been postponed. There was, we are told, a misunderstanding as to the time, and the unnouncement fixed too early a period.—Mr. Templeton will commence his series of concers, certainly, on Monday, Lee 29th inst.

Mr. Templeton will commence his series of concers, certainly, on Monday, the 29th inst.

The Delicy Thought.—The Boston Post says:—We believe it is not gene ally known that Mr. Rephino de Lacy, now smong us, is the Rephino de Lacy whose name has been so long familiar to our musicial world as the writer and adapter of Cindernila. Fra Davolo, Moid of Judah, Turk in Italy, Israelites in Egypt, and the suther of the comedies of Love and Reason, the Two Friends, and many other worse of distinguished merit. Cinderella was the first open of its class produced in America—a work whilch, in face, helped to form our musical taste, and whose popularity even at this day, outlives that of all others. It has been a fortune to all our managers; old Price, alone, of the Park Theatre, being reported to have cleared fits thousand dollars by its production; and there is no doubt that if the law of international copyright had existed, Mr. De Lacy's profits from that one work would have been immense. The first six weeks of the israelites in Egypt, in we believe, 1833, brought the Covent Garden management the enormous clear profit of seven thousand pounds sterling.—Mr. De Lucy was, several seasons, leader of the Italian Opera House, and also musical director of Covent Garden Theatre. We, for one, welcome him heartily to our shores, and only regret that his stay with us should be so transient.

The Case of Flunter Hills.—We learn by page.

THE CASE OF HUNTER HILL .- We learn by The Case of Figure Hill.—We learn by passengers from Richmond, that the General Court, now sitting in that city, before which this case was brought up on a bill of exceptions, has sustained the decision of Judge Baker, (before whom he was tried and convicted at the Superior Court of Nansemond County, for the murder of Major R. R. Smith.) and refused to grant him a new trial. Hill will therefore be executed on the 2d of Jan next, unless the Governor commutes the sentence —Norfelk Herald, Dg. 18. American Astellaton Society.

day evening, at the T.Bernacle, Bloodway. W. C. Bryant, Est., President of the Society, took the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting. stating the object and purposes of the Society.

The annual report was thea read, by which it appears that the number of subscribers in 3,210, by each of whom five dollars is subscribed, constitu ting them members of the Art-Union. The cash in of the society is \$16,110. The value of works of art purchased by the society, amounts to over \$10,-000. It appears that the object of the society is to supply the lack of individual encouragement to American arts, by the union of many forming, by their contributions, a fund capable of purchasing paintings, statuary and engravings, and thus patronising the arts, by affording to artists a market for their works. In fact, the society is a purchaser of paintings, &c., and thus, by the union of many small contributions, purchases are made which, to an individual, would be entirely out of the question. The property of the society, thus acquired, is distributed by lot among the subscriber, independent of a valuable engraving, which every subscriber receives annually, plus his chance of obtaining a valuable work of art, per dessure to marché.

After some animating remarks by Messra Hedley and Marbury, which called forth from the immense crowd assembled reiterated plaudits, the nominating committee's report was read, appointing the officers for the ensuing year.

W. C. Bryant was nominated President, B. H. Jervis,

report was read, appointing the omeets of the year.

W. C. Bryant was nominated President, B. H. Jervis, Recording Secretary, and G. W. Austin, Treasurer. The committee of management consists of the following gentlemen:

T. W. Edmonds, P. M. Wetmore, Jon'a Sturges, E. C. Penedict C. M. Leupp, A. Warner, A. M. Corans, J. H. Penedict C. M. Leupp, A. Warner, A. M. Corans, J. H. F. W. Edmonds, P. M. Wetmore, Jon'a Sturges, E. C. Benedict, C. M. Leupp, A. Warner, A. M. Cozans, J. H. Austin, J. P. Ridher, W. J. Hoppin, C. R. Wi threp, A. Benedict, G. F. Allen, M. O. Roberts, R. W. Dermil.

The names and numbers for the works of art were then drawn from the wheels, to the great interest of the large audience present, which being ended the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 19th of December next, 1846.

adjourned to meet again on the 19th of December next, 1846.

City Intelligence

The Whele of Orrow, en Nors.—The young Democracy of New York give a grand Texas and Gregon Ball, at Tammany Hall, on the 8th of January next.

Fair at St. Peter's Church.—The ladies of St. Peter's church, in Barciay street, intend holding a fair in the basement of the church, for the benefit of the Free Schools which are under the direction of the Sisters of Ch. rity. It will be prepared and conducted in fine style, and we have no doubt will be well patronized by the public. The fair will commence to-morrow at 12 M., and be continued through the week.

Alms House Dafarthent.—We paid a visit to this dispensary of "small sums" yesterday, and had we no other indications of the severity of the season, the scene here presented would have afforded us sufficient and most convincing reality. We found a large c lection of impatient visiters without, anxiously awaiting for a methodical welcome from within; and having with some little difficulty effected an entrance, we beheld a heterogenous mass of the most squalid and abject looking specimens of poverty, which it has ever yes been our change to witness. Every distinct portion of the two hemispheres seemed to have its representative—

"From Greenland's rey mountains, From India's corsi strand,
Where Afric's sunay fountains
Roll down their solden sand."

This motley collection bore marked evidence of paternity. Pinching and unappeased want seemed to be written upon every countenance, and it would require a cold and calculating heart indeed, to resist their studious appeals for sympathy in their several distresses. We thought with Knowles, tint, "if orntors like the e can't move the heart, tongues surely may be dumb." Behind the counter sat G. W. Anderson, Esq. (out door commissioner for the poor.) relieving their several wants with evident signs of satisfaction, and to the ne small gratification of the recipient. To the humane, and those in comfortable and easy circumstances, we commend the at

TEMPLETON'S CONCERT FOR THE POOR.—At a meeting of civizen's held at the Mayor's office on Saturday, 20th TENTLETON'S CONCERT FOR THE POOR.—At a meeting of cirizen's held at the Mayor's office on Saturday, 20th inst. to consider what measures were necessary to be taken, in order to give effect to Mr. Templeton's offer of a concert, on the 26th instant, for the benefit of the charitable institutions of the city, the tunds arising from the same to be distributed under the direction of the Mayor and other gentlemen associated with him. Edw. F. Sanderson, Esq. was appointed chairmen, and James Auchineloss, Socretary. It was resolved that, with a view to a more perfect arrangement of the committee necessary to carry out Mr. Templeton's generous offer, another meeting be called at the Mayor's office, for Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, and that this meeting stand adjourned till then, with the hope that the gantlemen who have already been notified will feel it their duty to attend. The poor call upon them, and every sentiment of benevolence ought to prompt them to do so.

Rallagad in Hudson Street.—The committee on

RAILROAD IN HUDSON STREET.—The committee on detects, roads, and canals, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, convened on Friday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the hall of that body, to hear the arguments in favor of and against the construction of a railroad from Chambers street through Hudson street, to McComb's Dambers street through Hudson street, to McComb's Dambers of whom appeared as remonstrants against the contemplated measure. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Measra, Oliver, of the 15th ward; Condee, of the 5th; Roberts, of the 13th; Spofford, of the 12th; Westervelt, of the 16th and Miller of the 11th.

Townson Harris, Esq., of the 9th ward, remonstrated against the road, as dangerous to the lives of eitzens, and uncalled for for public convenience. He also stated that there were 4,000 remonstrants against the road, whose names and residences had been entered on petitions and sent to the board.

P. A. Cownson, Esq., on behalf of the remonstrants, contended that the Common Council had no power to grant a privilege to lay rails through any of the public streets of this city, without a legislative enactment granting that privilege—that in the case of the Harlem Risilroad, such enactment was first obtained, giving the city the power—which enactment had not been obtained in the present case. He argued that the legislature was the first place to apply for this privilege, and when its assent was granted, then the Common Council could concur or reject—that the right then existed in the owners of property on the line of route, who could demand and obtain assessment for all injuries, received by them RAILROAD IN HUDSON STREET.—The committee on streets, roads, and canals, of the Board of Assistant Al-

sasent was granted, then the Common Council could concur or reject—that the right then existed in the owners of property on the line of route, who could demand and obtain assessment for all injuries received by them by the establishment of a railroad. He also argued that the streets were not the property of the Legislature nor the Corporation of this city, but that they were constructed by the property holders on the line of the street, whose assessments had paid for such construction; and that since the act of 1807, the Corporation possossed no interest nor right below Art street, except a trust interest as a true estate; and that the fee simple was vested in the property holders alone. He them briefly alluded to the sole central of the street, thus to be conferred upon a company, to the injury of private conveyances, and possible diversion of business to other streets, irom that cause. That the complaint against the omnibus system was confined to the space below Chambers street, irom that cause. That the complaint against the omnibus system was confined to the space below Chambers street, irom that cause. That the complaint against the omnibus system was confined to the space below Chambers street, irom that cause. That the complaint against the omnibus system was confined to the space below Chambers street, irom that cause. That the concluded by denying the right of the Common Council to grant such privileg, without the sunction of the Legislature, and the after assent of property holders on the line, on payment for damages incurred.

DE WITT BLOOMOSED followed for the applicants of the road, by expressing his astonishment and surprise, that in this rail road age, any body could object to the establishment of a rail road in this city or through it, and concluded by asserting his belief, that this road would be of great and incalcuable benefit to the whole community.

Mr. Bloomosen followed, and strued that the loss of life on rail roads was one to a milion; and, also, that other American cities had allowed t

rail roads; and, therefore, this city should follow in the train.

E. C. Came, for remonstrants, denies the affirmation of Mr. B., as regards loss of life on rail roads, and cited the number that had been killed on the Harlem Rail Read, running through this city. He also stated, that in each of the cities named by Mr. B., strenuous att mpts had been made to remov. the rails, thr ugh public meetings held for that purpose. He also stated, that Hudson street was twenty leet narrower than the Bowery, and argued that the distructions in the Bowery, when building materials were placed in the street, was and, that carriages had difficulty in passing, when two rail road cars were alreast, and therefore, in a street of the dimensions of Hudson street, the passage would be almost impossible.

Mr. Stevenson, of the 16th ward, danied that any city had allowed a privilege to a rail road, mercity to transport passengers from one end of the city to another, and also that the construction of the Harlem Railroad on the 4th Avenue, had retarded the improvement of that street as was evident from the tardy manner in which house had been constructed upon it.

The committee then adjurand, to meet again on Friday of next week.

Charge of Embezzhement — A. J. Vanboskirk, a

day of next week

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT —A. J. Vanboskirk, a young man, who had been cier, in the store of J. N. & T. H. Selbey & Co., dry goods merchants, 345 Broadway, was brought to the Station House of the Sixth District, yesterday morning, by one of the partners, on a charge of embezzling the property of the firm to a large amount. He was locked up, and will be examined on Monday. These are the only perticulars which have yet transpired. yet transpired.

Child Bunker to Drayh.—Yesterday, between s and 6 o'clock, a fine little boy aged about 2 years, the son of a tierman named Jacob Nedell, who resider in Third street, was accidentally burned to death. The mother went out on the lobby leaving him in the room, and it would seem that in her absence he went too near the stove, and his clothe caught fire, and before her return, was so much burned that he died in a few minutes after.

was so much burned that he died in a few minutes after.

Filtron Ferry, on both sides, a sign has been put up, with "Don't run after the boat," painted on one side of it; and on the other, "Don't get off the boat before it is fastened to the wharf." This may do very well, but it isn't very likely that a person running in a great hurry to reach the boat would stop to read the sign and be prevented from jumping on by it. The only time way to prevent secidents of this kind, would be to have an inner gate, which should be closed the instant the last bell is rung, and no person allowed to pass through it till the next boat came in.

Sap Accross to Broadway—One of the little girls who sweep the crossings on Broadway, happening to lose her balance yesterday, fell into the mud and "sunk to rise no more." Several workmen have been digging for the body, but thus far all attempts to reach it have proved fruitless.

A Ban Pascrice.—It is quite common for persons who are passing the apple and nut stands around the Park and Post Office, and in other parts of the city, to pick up a nut as they pass by. They think nothing of it, as it is but a single nut; but by a little reflection it will be seen that it would take but a comparatively small number of the persons who pass, should each one take a nut, en-tirely to clear the stand. Persons should remember that though these are small things to them, they constitute the means of subsistence of those who sell them, and they should be careful to "do as they would be done by."

Brooklyndatel Igence. street, with tadary her con summitty interests of charactery as also at a The Talestonele, In Future street, and det the charge of MF Parker, a distinguished Universalist to indistor. At the Calvary (Episcopal) Cauteth, in Bearl street, the Reverend WI Lewis will preach a serminon in the moning; und the celebrated Dr. Lox will destroy the controlled or or and the first will be crowded to hear the discourse of the Reverend Mr. Benith and the fine singing of the choir; and at St. Thomes's, in Navy street, the Reverend Mr. Lewish and the fine singing of the choir; and at St. Thomes's, in Navy street, the Reverend Mr. Lewish, late a missionary to the Jews, is expected to preach in the evening. Rev. A. R. Thompson, of this city, has received a call to become the pastor of the first Prostyterian Controlled Mr. Benith of the Controlled Mr. Benith of th

Police Intelligence.

DEC. 20.—The Forgery Case.—Benjamin C. Watson, alias Fields, was examined before Justice Osborne yesterday afternoon, on several charges of forgery, viz: forging the signsture of Abner Higgins on a number of notes, and negotiating the same to Sampson & Co., 163 Peuri street. Justice Osborne held him to ball in \$6000 to answer at court, in default of which, he was committed to prison.

swer at court, in default of which, he was committed to prison.

Charged with Stealing a Muff—A young woman of considerable beauty, tall and elegantly formed, by the name of Mary Mossat, was arrested yesterday, accused of stealing a must, valued at \$18\$ from a girl named Sarai Denny, who "stays" in a miserable "cat" house at 130 Church street, kept by old mother Miller. The must, it appears, was found "shoved up" in a diving "bell" hard by, where it was found and claimed by Sal Denny. There is no doubt but that Mary Mossat is more sinned against than sinning. She was, however, held to ball by Justice Merritt to answer.

Cutting the "Pigeon's" Wing—That old black "pigeon" Anton, was "pulled" last night on suspicion of stealing, and locked up. How long will be remain there?

In Ankward Dive.—A young man by the n me of Win Taylor, hired a horse and wagon from Henry Elderd, corner of Grand street and Broadway, at about 6 o'clock, yesterday evening, to ge a short distance in the country, when, from some cause unknown, possibly through intoxication, he drove off the dock into the river at the loot of Governour street, falling near twelve

river at the foot of Governour street, falling near twelve feet, the tide being low at the time, consequently they stuck fast in the mud, and luckily escaped any severe injury, and after a great deal of difficulty the horse was finally got out alive and taken back by a policeman to

the owner.

Stealing Hogs.—Jim Boyce was caught in the act of tealing two hogs belonging to Charles H. Crafts. Com-

Stealing Hogs.—Jim Boyce was caught in the act of stealing two hogs belonging to Charles H. Crafts. Committed.

"Lifting" Butter.—Bill Williams was stopped by a policeman in Cross street, with a firkin of butter worth \$10, which proved to be the property of Timothy H. Main, \$7 D. y street. Committed by Justice Merritt.

Stealing Clathing—Officer Prince John Davis, last night "pulled" Tem Officer offering to sell a coat and pair of pantaloons, which proved to be the property of Elizabeth Robinson living at Bloomingdsle, valued at \$15. Committed by Justice Merritt.

Hawing up a Nigger.—Officer Ritter arrested, yesterday atternoon, John Short, Christopher Vanslater and Tom McTaggert, charged with blowing off the ear of Stephen Augustus with gunpowder; it appears the darky was laying seleep and "runmy," with his head on a barrel of codifish in a Dutch glocery at the corner of Duane and Elm streets, when one of these beauties laid a testin of gunpowder from the darky's car along the barrel and pull a dash inside his ear, by way of a sweetener, then took the end of a lighted cigar and touched the train, which blew the nigger's ear off, consequently, for this little piece of amusement, Justice Osborne locked them up for trial.

On the "Lift,"—Officer Brown, the Chief's sid, "pulled" Jack Henderson yesterday, for "lifting" a piece of mixed sattinet valued at \$12, from the store of Reed and Dodge, No. 265 Greenwich street—locked up by the Chief.

Another Founding.—About 3 o'clock yesterday aftergoon, a pretty femase infant, neally dressed and covered.

Chief.

Another Foundting.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a pretty femare infant, neatly dressed and covered
up in a brown shawl, embreidered with colored silv,
was found by Mr. James Price, under the stoop at No.
175 Hudson street, deposited in an ash barrel. This littie responsibility was taken to the Chiefs office, who
sent it to the alms house, where it was immediately
placed in the care of a nurse, to be reared up for trouble

placed in the care of a nurse, to be reared up for trouble and misery in this world.

"Pulled" again.—Lizzy Cox was "pulled" last night by Officer McOy, on a beach warrant for an old touch case. Where's Billy Cox her lover?

Shop Lefting.—Elizabeth Shaw and Mary McCormick was caught in the act of Walking off with a mull valued at \$4, from the store of Mr. Tuttle, 194 Chatham street. Committed by Justice Merritt for trial.

Committed by Justice Merritt for trial.

LAFER FROM TEXAS —By the arrival of the New York, Captain Phellips, we have Galveston dates to the 8th inst. We give such home of intelligence as we find in our files.

E. The weather has been uncommonly cold at Galveston. On the nights of the 2nd and 3rd instant, according to the Civilian, ice was formed nearly half an inch in thickness, and in some positions did not melt during the middle of the day. The "oldest inhabitants" were puzzled, and new comers were disappointed in their expectations of a climate of almost perpetual summer. Campo, the Tonkaway chief, was encamped near Austin a few weeks since with a small band of warriors. The Delaware chief, St. Louis, was also near Austin—He is described as a good-looking sensible indian—Castro, the Lipan chief, was expected in the course of a few days.

The Galveston theatre was still open, under the management of Mr. Clark, a clever actor and meritorious man.

management of Mr. Clark, a elever actor and mentorious man.

From an article in the Houston Telegraph, P. would appear that trouble is anticipated with the Cananches. Two friendly Indians recently came to the trading house of the Totreys, on the Brezos, and advised them to be on their guard, as a party of hostile Cananches were preparing to attack some one of the Texan frontier settlements. It seems that a large portion of the tribe, residing near the sources of the Colorado, are dissatisfied with the late treaties with the Texans. They find, too, that the herds of buffalo are yearly becoming less numerous, and they probably magne that the settlements are encronching too rapidly upon their hunting grounds. The Eastern bands of Camanches are not congoed in this mevement at all, the principal chiefs having reat word to Mr. Torrey that they shall not not with any of the Western bands. The Telegraph recommends the frontier settlers to keep a bright look out for the malecontents.—It is though that the Lipan chief, Juan Castro, has had some hand in exciting this new mischief, as the hostile party is mustering in the vicinity of the Seratics, who are allied to the Lipans, and as it is known that he has been in communication with them, and has a secret enmity to the whites.—N. O. Pic. Dec. 11.

THE ACADIA ASHORE—The Boston Journal of the 19th instant, says, that off Seal Island on Wednesday night, at 10 o' lock, the Acadia passed the steamship Cambria, for Halitax and Liverpool. In consequence of the thick fog, the Acadia went ashore, in coming on the court, but fortunately struck on a soft bottom, and suffered not the slightest injury, although the accident delayed her arrival several hours.

New ORLEANS, Dec 11, 1845. Arreval of the Meringe-The Case of Judge Garland-Forgery and Attempted Saicide-Acquital

of Watswarth, &c. &c. As every body is reading or digesting the contenta of President Polic's first message, which ar-

rived this morning, but v ry little business has been

The weather is still bad, there being a prospect of rain, with which we have been blest for two days past. "Yes terday the rain came down in torrents, but a pretty brisk business was done in cotton, about 1200 bales having changed hands at the rates last quoted. The ar-

having changed hands at the rates last quoted. The arrivals have been very small for several days past, the river being very low. Flour is at the last quoted price, but the market is duil.

The election here is fast appreaching, but party spirit does not run very high at present. The new constitution seems to give general satisfaction.

The city was thrown late the greatest excitement a day or two since, by the discovery that Rice Garland, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, had committed an extrensive forgery upon John McDonnough, a wealthy land broker, for \$6259. The forgery was discovered soon after its commission, but McD's feelings were worked upon by the judge to such an extent, that it was hushed up between them. It soon after leaked out through S. K. Smith, the broker who had the note discounted, that the judge had committed a breach of trust, a story that was told him by wa- of lulling his suspicions, and this story coming to the ears of his associate judges, they returned to sit with him, and demanded an investigation. The affair was investigated according ly, before the judge of the Parish and City Court, when the astounding fact that an unprincipled and bold forgery had been committed, broke like a thunder clap u,on those present. A warrant has been issued for his afrest, but he has not been found. He has twice attempted to commit suicide—once by drowning and once by stabbing himself.

Thomas M. Wadaworth was last night sequitted of the murder of Joseph B. Cown.

himself.

Thomas M. Wadsworth was last night sequitted of the murder of Joseph B. Cown.

Movements of Travellers.

The following list comprises the arrivals of Friday and yesterday—those of the former day being necessarily excluded by the extent and interest of the European intelligence.

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AMERICAN.—Major Anderson, N. J.; E. French, Sing Sing; W. Batker, New Rochelle; J. Knower, Albany; N. Blunt, Fort Washington; C. A. Auffun Ords, Hamburgh; F. Parker, New Bedford; W. B. Gozans, Phila; G. M. Robertson, Ameerst; Mr. Norris, Washington; James Semple, Illinois; Capt. Allon, U. S. A.; E. P. Soammon, R. W. Weir, W. L. Kendrich, West Point.

Aston.—J. R. Thompson, Conn.; Capt. McCormick, ship Sheridan; J. H. Grant. Providence; C. Schlaker, Chic go; J. C. Van Dyke, J. W. Forney, Philadelphia; Capt. Black, Washington; W. Kelly, Princeton; W. Cooke, Providence; Johnson, O'Meera, Dixon, Boston; E. A. Russell, Middleton; Capt. Tatnell, U. S. N.; P. Fowlane, N. J.; George Hillard, Boston; Baker and Perloy, Mass; R. Runde Smith. H. Schuenelford, Philadelphia; W. F. Murdock, Baltimore; Rev. T. Spencer, J. Heworth, England; W. Dulty, Philadelphia; Thurlow Weed, Albany; A. Spiers Browne, New York; J. Lee Johnston, Baltimore; L. Wheeler, Boston; G. P. Parkeg, do; Hon. Caleb Cushing, Mass.; Capt. H. D. Hunter, U. S. R. M.; W. Mason, Tautnon; L. Lewis Hyer, Harford; Mr. Clapp, Scotland; L. T. Rossiter, J. S. Mackey, St. Louis; J. H. Lathrop, Alexandria; C. Van Rensselser, Burtlington; M. Coswell, Albany; J. E. North, New Orleans; J. R. Thomas, Ct.

Civy.—Stephen Deas, U. S. N.; Capt. Delany, do.; W. A. Rice, N. H.; E. Byerley, Phila; A. M. Stockwell, Mass.; James Cross, Staten Island; A. Fonda, L. I.; Thos. Wood, N. J., Capt. Palmer, ship Southerner; George Hodge, U. S. N.; J. Delaney, Va.; Willett Darling, R. L. L. Lopinson, U. S. Bates, West Chester.

Figland; Neville and Handy, U. S. N.; J. Savage, Albany; D. Whiton, Boston; Capt. Clarke, Newhaven; T. Ogden, Huntington; H. B. Stewart, Phila; N., A. Sneling, Lockport; J. S. Bates, Westchester.

Figland; Samuel Wilson, Waterford, Ireland; M. Cairns, L. J. George, Sanford, do; J. Wheeler, Bost

Great Attraction in Store.-Hanington, the

Great Attraction in Store.—Hanington, the indefitigable and successful case or for publicamusement, has taken the building formerly known as Feale's Messeum, for the purpose of bringing out a variety of entirely new services of the purpose of bringing out a variety of entirely new services of admirably combined, that the present of may readily inagine they are gained on really speed of a work of art. In addition to these, he has exvent other nevel ties for the holidiys, the whole well calculated to form one of the most attractive bills of the day.

Fine Green and Black Tea.—Very superior Oslong 4s, extra fine do 6s. Young Hyson, superbarticles, is, 5s, and 6s, at the wholesale and retail stores of the Canton Tea. Company, 161 Green when there is near the order of Cortland street, and 121. Chatham, street. Tea. Establishment in America. Their is the oldest and darright dealing, and for the very high quarticled. We connectly recommed families, country mechanic and the whole public to this very respectable establishment. Agency in Bro. klyn—197 Fulton street, opposite Clark street.

Philadelphia Agent for the Herald, Zieber & CO., 2 Ledger Bailding, Third street, who receive subscri-per, and have single copies for sale daily at 10 clock. n21 km

MONEY MARKET. Saturday, Dec. 20-6 P. M. Panics in the stock market appear to be the order of the day. Quotations to-day fell off from one quarter to

three per cent. Long Island declined 1; per cent; Norwich and Worcester 3; Reading 1; Stonington 11; Har-lem 1], Morris Canal 1; Farmers' Loan 11; Illinois 1; Ohio 6's 4: Canton 12: Penn b's closed firm at yesterday's The stock market to day was very heavy, and quota-

tions show a decline of several per cent. The foreign advices are considered very unfavorable, and the bears are in high spirits. The cotton and flour markets have been depressed by the news. Unfavorable accounts of the cotton market were anticipated, but dealers and speculators in flour have been very much disappointed by the advices. Prices for flour and breadstuffs genally cannot be sustained in the face of these accounts, and quotations for cotton must give way under the pressure. The money markets of this country are daily contracting, and we may expect another turn of the screw es these accounts spread through the Union. The war excitement appears to have subsided very materially, and the embarrassments at present, are attributed, pri cipelly, to the operations of the banks. This is, without doubt, the true cause of a large portion of the financial difficulty existing in the market, and this cause will not he removed until the black clouds, visible in the east and west, disappear altogether. The banks are compelled to move very cautiously, from a variety of causesfirst, and perhaps the most important at this time, is the fear that exists in relation to the Sub-Treasury act; and the records, the complexion of our foreign affairs and the troubles likely to grow out of any rupture between this country and Great Britain.

We annex tables showing the movement of produce

and merchandize to and from Pittaburg, for the years 1844 and 1845, to and from the East :-SHIPMENTS EASTWARD FROM PITTSBURG,

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of merchandize from the East, destined for the interio of all the Western States, show the increasing trade with the seaport markets; and the exportation of